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SOURCE As indicated

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL WIRE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES  
IN THE USSR IN 1946 - 1947

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Mordovskaya ASSR

In 1947, all 32 rayons of the Mordovskaya ASSR had direct telegraph connections with Saransk and had telephone exchanges of their own. The Saransk interurban telephone exchange was equipped with the new 12 channel system. There were wired radio centers in every rayon, and the total number of wired radio speakers was in the tens of thousands.(1)

Bashkirskaya ASSR

In 1947, interurban telephone communications were installed between all rayon centers of the Bashkirskaya ASSR. The Ufa interurban telephone exchange was equipped with modern high-frequency equipment. Ufa and all the cities of the republic had telephone connections with Moscow and other points in the Soviet Union. A radio broadcasting station had been built, and all rayon centers and a number of kolkhozes had been radiofied. More than 65,000 wired radio speakers had been installed.(1)

Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast

In 1947, Abakan, the oblast center, had an interurban telephone exchange and direct communications with Moscow. Telephone and telegraph lines had been built, and bimetallic circuits had been strung for a distance of 600 kilometers

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in the oblast. Abakan had telephone and telegraph communications with Kyzyl, the capital of Tuvinskaya Autonomous Oblast. Between 1945 and 1947, the total capacity of wired radio centers in Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast had tripled and the number of wired radio speakers had doubled. All rayons were radiofied in 1947.(1)

Khanty-Mansiyskiy and Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Okrugs

In 1947, it was possible to talk by telephone in Salekhard with Moscow and with Tyumen'. Every village soviet and each industrial area had radio, telephone, and telegraph communications.(1)

Buryat-Mongolskaya ASSR

The number of wired radio speakers in the republic increased from 11,550 in 1940 to 19,146 in 1946. In 1946, the telephone exchange in Ulan-Ude had a capacity of 800 numbers but did not meet the needs of the city. Construction of a new ATS automatic telephone exchange was under way. Construction of the first part of the ATS, which was to add 4,500 numbers, was to begin in 1947; the second part was to add 5,500 more numbers. All rayons had telegraph, telephone, and radio communications with the capital of the ASSR. Almost all kolkhozes in Kabanskiy Rayon were radiofied.(2)

Yakutskaya ASSR

At the end of 1946, 20 intrarayon telephone exchanges were in operation in Yakutskaya ASSR, they provided communications between rayon centers and 136 village soviets, 14 MTS, and 61 kolkhozes. Thirty urban telephone exchanges had been built in the republic by 1947. Construction had been completed on radio centers in Aldan and Sredne-Kolymsk, and a new powerful radio center with modern antennas had been built in the city of Yakutsk. In 1947, the number of transmitters in the republic had grown almost 30 times and the power of transmitters had grown more than 70 times in comparison with 1927.(1)

Kamchatskaya Oblast

In 1947, a powerful radio station was in operation in the oblast center; its broadcasts could be received throughout Kamchatka. More than 40 wired radio centers with 14,500 wired radio speakers served 60 populated areas. In 1947, Kamchatka was connected by radio with the center of the USSR. Thirty-seven populated points were equipped with telephone facilities. Fifteen telephone exchanges had been built and teletype equipment was being introduced for wired and radio communications.(3)

Georgian SSR

In January 1946, there were 23,000 subscribers of urban telephone exchanges in Georgia. Ninety telephone exchanges were in operation. At the beginning of 1946, 1,003 village soviets, 441 kolkhozes, 70 sovkhoses, and all MTS in the republic were equipped with telephone facilities. The length of wires in the republic was 24,514 kilometers. All rayon centers had telephone and telegraph communications with Tbilisi. There were 85 wired radio centers in the republic with a total capacity of more than 20,000 watts serving more than 65,000 wired radio speakers. All rayon centers were radiofied.(3)

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Azerbaidzhan SSR

At the beginning of 1947, almost 800 village soviets, 460 kolkhozes, and all MTS in the republic were equipped with telephone facilities. During the first 9 months of 1947, 78 more village soviets were equipped with telephone facilities. All oblast and rayon centers had telegraph and telephone communications with Baku. In 1947, there were 60,000 wired radio speakers in the republic.(1)

Uzbek SSR

At the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, Bodo teletype equipment and start-stop equipment were introduced. Lines were installed from Tashkent to all oblast and most rayon centers of the republic. In 1947, all oblast centers of Uzbekistan could communicate with Moscow, and 90 percent of the rayon centers could communicate with Tashkent. In 1947, the volume of telegraph communications sent by radio was three times the 1940 volume. Multiple telegraph apparatus were installed at the most important radiotelegraph connections. In 1947, there were almost 70,000 wired radio speakers in the republic.(1)

Kazakh SSR

The planned total volume of capital investment in communications from 1946 to 1950 in the Kazakh SSR was 8.8 billion rubles. In 1947, all rayon centers had telephone exchanges. Some 3,000 populated points, including 1,500 kolkhozes, had telephone communications with their oblast and rayon centers, and 700 populated points had telegraph communications. From 1917 to 1947, the length of wires grew sixfold. (In 1917, the length of all wires was 17,000 kilometers.) During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, tens of thousands of kilometers of new wires were to be installed. In 1947, hundreds of Bodo apparatus, Type ST-35, were in operation, and new equipment, Type "T-19" was being installed. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a number of short-wave transmitters was to be installed.(4)

Kirgiz SSR

In 1946, there were about 4,000 telephones connected to 63 exchanges in the Kirgiz SSR. All rayons, 286 village soviets, 42 MTS, and 22 sovkhoses were equipped with telephone facilities. There were 60 radio stations and 60 wired radio centers and about 25,000 wired radio speakers in the republic. There were radio stations in Frunze and in all oblast centers; mobile radio stations were used in summer cattle grazing areas. During the 20 previous years all oblast centers had received direct wire communications with Frunze, which had connections with Moscow, Tashkent, Kuybyshev, and Alma-Ata.(3)

Field receiving and broadcasting stations were very popular in the republic, and were installed on cattle ranges, at water resources enterprises, and at geological and meteorological stations.(1)

Tadzhik SSR

The first civil telegraph line was constructed to Stalinabad at the end of 1924. More than 25 million rubles were spent on communications in Tadzhikistan during the five-year plans. A trunk line connecting the Tadzhik SSR with Moscow was installed. Another line leading to Khorog, capital of Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, was also installed. In 1947, high-speed teletype equipment, produced in the USSR, was installed not only in

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oblast centers but also in a number of rayons. In all cities and rayon centers of the republic there were telephone exchanges with a total of several thousand subscribers. In 1929 in Stalinabad the first 30-watt wired radio center was built. In 1947 there were 71 wired radio centers, 53 of them in villages. The total number of wired radio speakers was 20,000, one third of which were in kolkhozes and sovkhoses.(1)

## SOURCES

1. Moscow, Vestnik Svyazi, Elektrosvyaz', No 11, Nov 47
2. Moscow, Vestnik Svyazi, Pochta, No 10, Oct 47
3. Ibid., No 2-3, Feb/Mar 46
4. Ibid., No 1, Jan 47

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